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10							
11	UNITED STATES	DISTRICT COURT					
12	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA						
13		SCO DIVISION					
14	SANTRANCIS	SCO DIVISION					
15	IN RE FACEBOOK BIOMETRIC INFORMATION PRIVACY LITIGATION	DECLARATION OF OMRY YADAN IN SUPPORT OF FACEBOOK, INC.'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT					
16		Master Docket No.: 3:15-CV-03747-JD					
17	THIS DOCUMENT RELATES TO:	Date: January 25, 2018					
18 19	ALL ACTIONS	Time: 10:00 a.m. Location: Courtroom 11					
5000000000		Hon. James Donato					
20 21	FREDERICK WILLIAM GULLEN, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated,						
22	Plaintiff,	Case No. 3:16-cv-00937-JD					
23	V.	REDACTED VERSION OF DOCUMENT(S) SOUGHT TO BE SEALED					
24	FACEBOOK, INC.,	2000112111(0) 5000111 10 22 521122					
25	Defendant.						
26							
27							
28							
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DECLARATION OF OMRY YADAN; CASE NO. 3:15-CV-03747-JD & CASE NO. 3:16-CV-00937-JD

- I, Omry Yadan, under penalty of perjury of the laws of the United States, depose and state as follows:
- 1. I have been employed by Facebook, Inc. ("Facebook") as a software engineer since October 2012. Prior to joining Facebook, I was a software engineer at Face.com, a facial-recognition technology company that Facebook acquired in 2012.
- 2. I am familiar with each of the matters set forth below based on personal knowledge, or from my review of records kept and made by Facebook as its regular practice. If called as a witness, I could and would testify competently as to the matters set forth below.
- 3. In 2010, Facebook licensed certain face-detection and facial-recognition software from Face.com for use in connection with Facebook's Tag Suggestions feature. Informally, we referred to this software as "Facer" at Face.com, and it is has become known as Facer at Facebook as well.
- 4. As an employee of Face.com, I helped Facebook integrate Facer into Facebook's computer systems. Among other things, I wrote some of the computer code that Facer uses to communicate with other computer servers on Facebook's network and with the computer code (

 that operates Facebook's website. Following the Face.com acquisition in 2012, in my role as a Facebook software engineer I have continued to work on developing, implementing, and improving aspects of Facebook's facial-recognition software and the Tag Suggestions feature.
- 5. In connection with my work, I am knowledgeable about the general network architecture of Facebook's computer systems, the hardware (*i.e.*, the computers and servers) associated with those systems, and how those systems are used in connection with facial recognition.

Facebook's Data Centers

6. The computers, servers, and databases used to provide services to people with Facebook accounts are located in nine "Data Centers" maintained by Facebook. Six Data Centers are located within the United States, in (i) Prineville, Oregon ("PRN"), (ii) Santa Clara, California ("SNC"), (iii) Altoona, Iowa ("ATN"), (iv) Fort Worth, Texas ("FTW"), (v) Ashburn,

Virginia ("ASH"), and (vi) Forest City, North Carolina ("FRC"). Attached as Exhibit 1 (FBBIPA_00044570) is a true and correct copy of excerpts from an internal "Wiki" page maintained by Facebook that shows the location of each current Data Center, and additional data centers that are now under construction.

- 7. None of Facebook's Data Centers is located in Illinois, nor has Facebook maintained any Data Centers in Illinois at any point since Facebook first began using facial-recognition technology in 2010. Facebook is in the process of developing additional Data Centers in the United States and in other countries, but none is in Illinois.
- 8. In addition, none of the Facebook or former Face.com employees involved in developing Facebook's facial-recognition technology, or the facial-recognition technology that Facebook initially licensed from Face.com, is based in Illinois, nor are any of the Facebook employees who work with that technology today based in Illinois. None of the work that has ever been done to design, engineer, or implement Facebook's facial-recognition technology has taken place in Illinois.

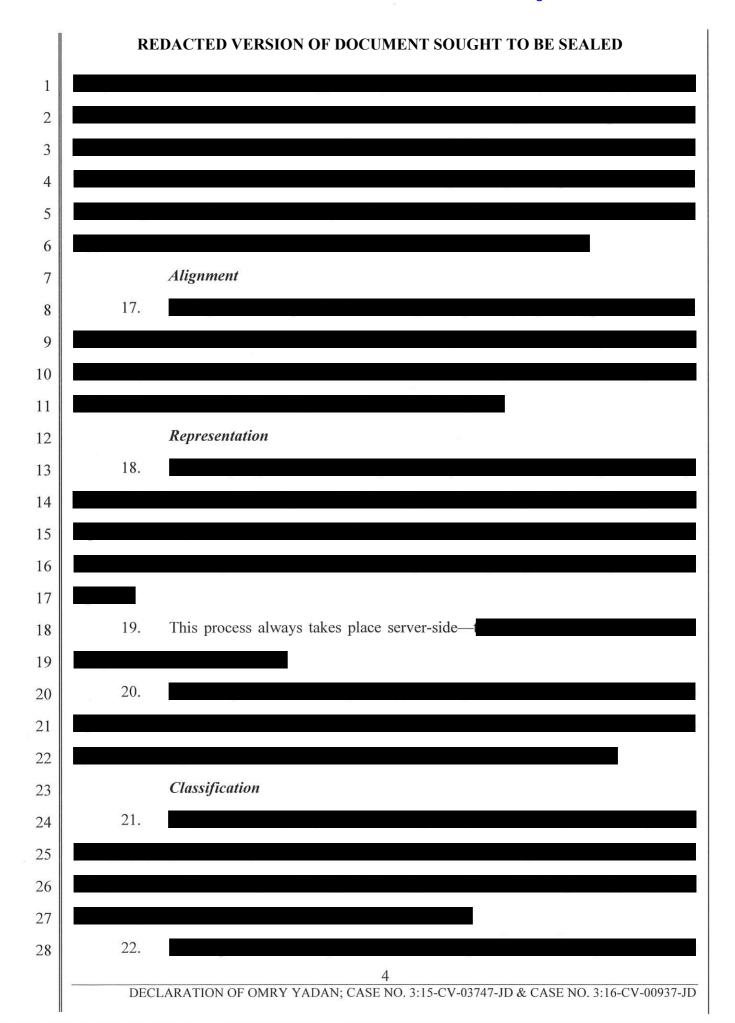
Facebook's Facial-Recognition Technology

9.	Facebook's	facial-recog	gnition tec	hnology i	s used	on certain	n photos	that are
uploaded to	Facebook.	The process	s involves	four step	ps: (i)	"detection"	' (the pro	ocess of
determining	whether a	nd where	a face	appears i	in an	image),	(ii) "alig	gnment,"
(iii) "represen	ntation," and	(iv) "classific	cation" (the	e actual pr	ocess of	f recognizii	ng a face).	
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10. In this declaration, I will not explain in great detail exactly how Facebook's facial-recognition technology works. Rather, the purpose of my declaration is to explain whether and the extent to which each step of the facial-recognition process occurs (i) "server-side," *i.e.*,

	REDACTED VERSION OF DOCUMENT SOUGHT TO BE SEALED
1	on Facebook's network of computer servers, which are located in Facebook's Data Centers; or
2	(ii) "client-side," i.e., locally on the computers and devices used by people who use Facebook.
3	11. As further detailed below,
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14	12. I discuss each of these steps below.
15	Face Detection
16	13. As I explained above, face detection is the process of determining whether and
17	where a face appears in an image. It does not attempt to identify whose face is present.
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DECLARATION OF OMRY YADAN; CASE NO. 3:15-CV-03747-JD & CASE NO. 3:16-CV-00937-JD



	REDACTED VERSION OF DOCUMENT SOUGHT TO BE SEALED
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5	23.
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7	In short, templates
8	exist only on Facebook's servers.
9	24. During classification,
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15	This entire process takes place
16	server-side.
17	25.
18	
19	. However, tag suggestions do not contain any information that
20	could be used to create a template or a face signature, or which otherwise could be used to
21	perform facial recognition.
22	Plaintiff Gullen's Photographs
23	26. I have reviewed information that is maintained by Facebook's computer systems
24	in the normal course of business associated with the Facebook photos produced at GULLEN-
25	00001 and GULLEN-00002, by cross-referencing the unique ID numbers associated with each
26	photo displayed in the Facebook URL that appears above each photo in GULLEN-00001 and
27	GULLEN-00002.
28	27. Business and other organizations maintain Facebook "Page" accounts to interact
	DECLARATION OF OMRY YADAN; CASE NO. 3:15-CV-03747-JD & CASE NO. 3:16-CV-00937-JD

REDACTED VERSION OF DOCUMENT SOUGHT TO BE SEALED

with Facebook users and post photos, among other things. However, facial recognition is not
performed on photos that are posted on business or other organization Facebook Pages. The
photo at GULLEN-00001 was posted to the Facebook Page "Glenview Patch" on April 23, 2012.
No faces were detected in the photo, no steps of the facial-recognition process were performed
on the photo, no tag suggestions were made in connection with the photo, and no user-created
tags exist for the photo.
28.
For the photo produced at GULLEN-00002, Facebook's records show that it was
uploaded ("published") by Facebook user on May 20, 2015, from an IP address
associated with the zip code created two tags for
the photo, one of which reads, "Frederick W. Gullen." While the photo was uploaded in May
2015, the tags were created three months later, on August 20, 2015.
29. A true and correct summary of the foregoing information obtained from
Facebook's computer systems related to the photos produced at GULLEN-00001 and GULLEN-
00002 is attached to this declaration as Exhibit 2 (FBBIPA_00044567). The names and
Facebook user IDs associated with the people who posted GULLEN-00001 and GULLEN-
00002, as well as the Facebook users who are tagged in GULLEN-00002, are referenced in
Exhibit 2. Facebook considers the information contained in Exhibit 2 that identifies Facebook
users and their activities on Facebook to be non-public information, and takes steps to prevent
such information from becoming publicly available or available to people outside of Facebook.
Facial Recognition and Non-Users
30. Templates are created and maintained only for Facebook users. Facebook does
not create, save, or store templates for non-users.

templates for non-users,

4 5

32. It would be impossible to disable this process for non-users whose faces happen to appear in photos uploaded to Facebook without disabling the entire system. Like all facial-recognition systems, Facebook's software works by analyzing all eligible images and then discarding its analysis of images that do not match existing templates on its servers.

33. Because Facebook cannot disable those steps of the facial-recognition process for non-users generally, it cannot disable those steps for non-users who live in a particular state.

The Details of Facebook's Facial-Recognition System and its Network Architecture are Confidential and Proprietary

34. Facebook maintains as a trade secret both the (a) network architecture of its computer systems described above, and (b) the way in which those systems interact with and support Facebook's facial-recognition technology. Public release of this information would cause Facebook harm by providing competitors—particularly those who also use facial recognition—with insight into how Facebook designs its computer systems and its proprietary facial-recognition technology. Further, public disclosure of information related to Facebook's network architecture and how its architecture is used in connection with facial recognition could put Facebook and the people who use Facebook at increased risk of cyber attack by malicious actors. For these reasons, among others, Facebook takes steps to ensure that the information set forth in my declaration above is not disclosed to competitors or otherwise made publicly known.

Additional Facebook Business Records

- 35. The following are true and correct copies of documents created and maintained by Facebook in the ordinary course of its business, created at or around the time of the subject matter to which they pertain:
 - a. The document produced at FBBIPA_00001456 (attached as Exhibit 3) is a copy

of a presentation titled "Facer Infrastructure" that I created within the scope of my employment at Facebook. Like the information contained in my declaration above, Exhibit 3 contains confidential information related to both (a) the network architecture of Facebook's computer systems, and (b) the way in which those systems interact with and support Facebook's facial-recognition technology.

- b. The document produced at FBBIPA_00027204 (Exhibit 4) is a copy of posts made by myself, Yaniv Taigman, and other Facebook employees between April 27 and April 30, 2015, in the internal Facebook Group "Face Recognition Core." Among other things, this Group post contains confidential information regarding research and development work being performed by Facebook's Applied Machine Learning ("AML") team.
- c. The document produced at FBBIPA_00027112 (Exhibit 5) is a copy of a July 10, 2013 activity report generated in connection with Task #2132409. This Task references details about Facebook's image processing system that are considered proprietary and confidential.
- d. The document produced at FBBIPA_00001756 (Exhibit 6) is a copy of a July 13, 2015 activity report generated in connection with Task #5286906. This Task references details about Facebook's photo tagging system that are considered proprietary and confidential. In addition, certain information—the user ID of a Facebook employee—has been redacted.

I declare under penalty of perjury of the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on December 7, 2017 in Menlo Park, California.

